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		First Inventor or Application Identifier Keiko HASEBE, et al.
Title	AMPHIPATIC LIPID DISPERSION	

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APPLICATION ELEMENTS <small>See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents</small>		ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231
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AMPHIPATIC LIPID DISPERSION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a dispersion containing an amphipatic lipid as a dispersoid, a washing-away type cosmetic composition which comprises the amphipatic lipid, has an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance and has low skin irritation, and another
10 washing-away type cosmetic composition which comprises an amphipatic lipid having a definite average particle size, has an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance and has low skin irritation.

2. Description of the Related Art

15 With a view to imparting good appearance to a washing-away type cosmetic composition such as body shampoo, hair shampoo, rinse or the like which is washed away after application to the skin or hair, a dispersion of an emulsifying agent or a pearling agent is conventionally employed for such a composition to impart it an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance.
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Such a washing-away type cosmetic composition contains a surfactant, which sometimes causes dry skin or inflammation. Surfactants not so irritating to the skin

are therefore being developed, but development of a novel low-irritating surfactant needs tremendous time and cost.

There are several attempts made to incorporate an amphipatic lipid such as ceramide in a washing-away type cosmetic composition, thereby protecting the skin or hair.

Described specifically, reported are a hair cosmetic composition comprising an amide derivative, which is a substance analogous to ceramide (Japanese Patent

Application Laid-Open No. 9913/1989); a hair cosmetic

composition comprising a glycoceramide and a cationic surfactant (Japanese Patent Application 502660/1994); and a cleansing or treatment composition for hair or skin which comprises an anionic surfactant, amphoteric surfactant, cationic polymer and ceramide or glycoceramide (Japanese

Patent Application Laid-Open No. 59443/1996). In the above-described cosmetic compositions, however, only a small amount (about 2 wt.% at the maximum) of a ceramide can be incorporated stably because it is solid at room temperature. On the other hand, if the ceramide is

incorporated in the cosmetic composition after it is dissolved in another medium and then emulsified, it does not exhibit sufficient effects.

An object of the present invention is therefore to provide a washing-away type cosmetic composition which can sufficiently exhibit properties of an amphipatic lipid

which is in the solid form at room temperature and a dispersion employed for it.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 In one aspect of the present invention, there are thus provided a dispersion comprising, in an aqueous medium, the following components (a) and (b):

(a) 5 to 40 wt.% of, as a dispersoid, an amphipatic lipid having, in the molecule thereof, at least one hydroxy and amide group; and

10 (b) 2 to 55 wt.% of a surfactant; and a washing-away type cosmetic composition comprising the dispersion.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is also provided a washing-away type cosmetic composition comprising the following components (A) and (B):

15 (A) 0.01 to 10 wt.% of an amphipatic lipid having an average particle size of 0.5 to 150 μm and having, in the molecule of the amphipatic lipid, at least one hydroxy and amide group; and

20 (B) 5 to 95 wt.% of a surfactant.

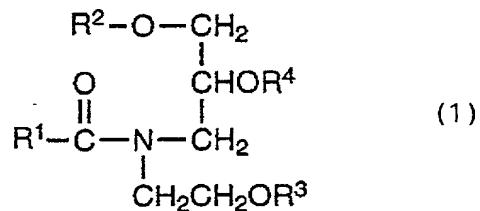
The dispersion according to the present invention has, as a dispersoid, a solid-particulate amphipatic lipid dispersed in an aqueous medium. It is useful as a component for a washing-away type cosmetic composition having both good emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance

and having low skin irritation. The washing-away type cosmetic composition according to the present invention has, as described above, a good emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance and in addition, has low skin
5 irritation because the amount of the surfactant, which is contained in the composition, adsorbed to the skin is small.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 The term "an amphipatic lipid which has, in the molecule of thereof, at least one hydroxy and amide group" means a natural ceramide or a synthetic ceramide, or a substance analogous thereto (pseudo-ceramide) available by the synthesis or the like of the natural or synthetic
15 ceramide, which is in the solid form at room temperature (25°C). Examples of the amphipatic lipid include "Ceramide H03" (trade name, product of Sederma S.A.), Ceramide II (trade name, product of Sederma S.A.), "Questamide H" (trade name, product of Quest International), "Ceramide
20 TIC-001" (trade name, product of Takasago International Corp.), and "Sofcare Ceramide SL-E" (trade name; product of Kao Corp.). The amphipatic lipid is preferred to have a melting point not less than 30°C, more preferably not less than 40°C in consideration of the stability of the
25 dispersion or the like formed using it. Particularly

preferred examples of the ceramide analogous substance available by synthesis include amide derivatives represented by the below-described formula (1) including the above-exemplified Sofcare Ceramide SL-E.



5 wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different and each independently represents a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C₇₋₃₉ hydrocarbon group which may be substituted by at least one hydroxyl group, and R³ and R⁴ are the same or different and each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a phosphate salt residue, a sulfate salt residue or a saccharide residue, with the proviso that at least one hydroxyl group is contained in the molecule.

10 In the formula (1), preferred as R¹ are linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C₉₋₂₅ hydrocarbon groups, preferred as R² are linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁₀₋₂₆ hydrocarbon groups and preferred as R³ or R⁴ is a hydrogen atom.

15 The preparation process of the above-described amide derivative (1) is described specifically in Japanese Patent

Application Laid-Open No. 228048/1987, Japanese Patent

Application Laid-Open No. 216852/1988 and the like.

As the amphipatic lipid serving as the component (a), those exemplified above can be used either singly or in combination. In the dispersion of the present invention, it is incorporated in an amount of 5 to 40 wt.%, preferably 10 to 30 wt.%.

As the surfactant serving as the component (b) of the dispersion of the present invention, at least one surfactant selected from nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants and the like ordinarily employed for cosmetics can be used. Among them, examples of the nonionic surfactant include alkyl polyglycosides, polyoxyalkylene alkyl or alkenyl ethers, polyoxyalkylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyalkylene sorbitol fatty acid esters, polyoxyalkylene glycerin fatty acid esters, polyglycerin fatty acid esters, fatty acid monoglycerides, polyethylene glycol fatty acid esters and fatty acid alkanol amides. Examples of the anionic surfactant include polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether acetic acids or salts thereof, N-acylamino acid salts, polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether sulfate salts, polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether phosphate salts, alkyl phosphate salts, N-acylmethyl taurine salts, alkyl sulfosuccinate salts, polyoxyalkylene alkylsulfosuccinate salts and fatty acid

salts. Examples of amphoteric surfactant include alkylaminoacetate betaines, alkylamine oxides, alkylamidopropyl betaines, alkylhydroxysulfobetaines and amidoamino acids (imidazoline-type betaines).

5 Among them, preferred are nonionic surfactants and polyoxyethylene alkyl ether acetic acids or salts thereof. As the nonionic surfactant, that selected from alkyl polyglycosides, polyoxyalkylene alkyl or alkenyl ethers, polyoxyalkylene sorbitan fatty acid esters and sorbitan fatty acid esters is preferred.

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Particularly preferred examples of the nonionic surfactant include alkyl polyglycosides, for example, those in which the alkyl group has 8 to 14 carbon atoms and the condensation degree of glucose is 1 to 2; polyoxyalkylene alkyl or alkenyl ethers, for example, those in which the alkyl or alkenyl group has 8 to 18 carbon atoms and the number of moles of the added ethylene oxide is 4 to 25, preferably 4 to 15 on average; polyoxyalkylene sorbitan fatty acid esters in which the fatty acid has 8 to 20 carbon atoms and the number of moles of the added ethylene oxide is 5 to 25 on average; and sorbitan fatty acid esters, for example, monoesters of a C₈₋₂₀ fatty acid.

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Examples of the polyoxyethylene alkyl ether acetic acid and salt thereof include polyoxyethylene alkyl ether acetic acids which have 8 to 20 carbon atoms and in which the

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number of moles of the added ethylene oxide is 3 to 15 on average and alkali metal salts thereof. In other words, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether acetic acids can be used as they are without neutralization or after neutralized as needed. The further addition of a cationic surfactant can heighten adsorption of an amphipatic lipid to the skin or hair.

As the component (b), the above-exemplified surfactants may be used either singly or in combination. It is added in an amount of 2 to 55 wt.%, preferably 5 to 40 wt.% to the dispersion of the present invention.

Here, the amphipatic lipid (a) and surfactant (b) are added at an (a)/(b) weight ratio of 90/10 to 25/75, preferably 80/20 to 30/70, particularly preferably 70/30 to 40/60.

The dispersion according to the present invention can be prepared, for example, by heating a mixture of the amphipatic lipid (a), the surfactant (b) and water to the melting point of the amphipatic lipid or higher (melting point to melting point + about 10° C), thereby fusing it while stirring; and after the resulting mixture becomes uniform, cooling it while stirring to crystallize the component (a).

The particle size of the component (a) can be controlled by adjusting the kind or amount of the

surfactant, cooling rate, stirring speed or the like. The component (a) is preferred to have an average particle size, as measured by the method described later, of 0.5 to 150 μm , more preferably 1 to 150 μm , particularly
5 preferably 1 to 80 μm . To the dispersion of the present invention, it is possible to add ethylene glycol distearate, ethylene glycol monostearate, another pearlizing agent, emulsifying agent, pH regulator, antiseptic or the like before or after the above-described heating, fusing or
10 cooling.

The dispersion of the present invention thus obtained has an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance so that incorporation of it in a washing-away cosmetic composition makes it possible to impart the cosmetic composition with
15 an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance, and in addition, to reduce the amount of the surfactant, which is contained in the washing-away cosmetic composition, adsorbed to the skin, thereby reducing the skin irritation caused by the surfactant.

20 Examples of the washing-away type cosmetic composition of the present invention include hair cosmetic compositions such as shampoo and rinse, facial ones such as face wash and facial pack and those for systemic application such as massage oil, cream and the like and body shampoo. The
25 dispersion according to the present invention is

particularly useful as a component of a cleansing agent containing a surfactant as a base, such as systemic cleansing agent, hand and finger cleansing agent and facial wash.

5 The amount of the invention dispersion to be added to a washing-away type cosmetic composition may be adjusted as needed, depending on the kind of the cosmetic composition or concentration of the dispersion. Amphipatic lipid concentrations ranging from 0.01 to 10 wt.%, particularly, 10 0.1 to 5 wt.% are usually preferred.

Upon preparation of a washing-away type cosmetic composition by using the dispersion of the present invention, it is preferred to premix components of the cosmetic composition other than the dispersion and then mix 15 the resulting mixture with the dispersion at not more than 50°C. Such a procedure makes it possible to stably incorporate the amphipatic lipid, which has been contained in the dispersion, in the cosmetic composition.

As the surfactant to be used for the washing-away type 20 cosmetic composition prepared using the dispersion, those exemplified later as the component (B) can be mentioned as examples. The amount of the surfactant is, based on the amount of the washing-away type cosmetic composition, 5 to 25 95 wt.%, preferably 10 to 50 wt.%, more preferably 10 to 35 wt.% in terms of the total amount of the surfactants used

for the preparation of the dispersion and the washing-away type cosmetic composition.

As the amphipatic lipid (A) to be used for the washing-away type cosmetic composition of the present invention, amide derivatives (1) are particularly preferred similar to the case of the component (a) in the above-described dispersion. They may be used either singly or in combination, but an average particle size of it (them) is preferably 0.5 to 150 μm , more preferably 1 to 150 μm , still more preferably 1 to 80 μm , particularly preferably 1 to 50 μm from the viewpoints of the irritation reducing effects and stability in the washing-away type cosmetic composition. The term "average particle size" as used herein means an arithmetically calculated average length, in a straight line, of the longest portions of 30 particles selected optionally from a micrograph of the washing-away type cosmetic composition taken by an optical microscope under a transmitted light. The amphipatic lipid (A) is added in an amount of 0.01 to 10 wt.%, preferably 0.1 to 5 wt.% to the washing-away type cosmetic composition of the present invention.

As the surfactant (B), those exemplified above as the component (b) of the dispersion and those ordinarily added to a washing-away type cosmetic composition for the purpose of cleansing or softening of the hair can be mentioned.

Preferred examples include alkyl polyglycosides, fatty acid alkanol amides, amidoamino acid surfactants (imidazoline betaines), alkylaminoacetate betaines, alkylamine oxides, alkylamidopropyl betaines, alkylhydroxysulfobetaines and anionic surfactants, with alkyl polyglycosides, amidoamino acid surfactants (imidazoline betaines) and anionic surfactants being more preferred. Among the anionic surfactants, preferred are polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether sulfates, for example, those containing an alkyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms and having 2 to 4 moles on average of added ethylene oxide; fatty acid salts, for example, those containing a fatty acid having 12 to 18 carbon atoms; alkyl phosphates, for example, those containing an alkyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms; polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether phosphates, for example, those containing an alkyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms and having 1 to 5 moles on average of added ethylene oxide; polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether acetates, for example, those containing an alkyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms and having 3 to 12 moles on average of added ethylene oxide; acylated amino acid salts, for example, those containing an acyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms and being a derivative of alanine, sarcosine, glycine or glutamic acid; alkyl sulfate salts, alkyl sulfosuccinate salts and polyoxyethylene alkylsulfosuccinate salts each containing

an alkyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms; and acylated isethionate salts and N-acylmethyldaurine salts each containing an acyl group having 12 to 18 carbon atoms.

Preferred examples of the salt include salts soluble in water such as alkali metal salts and alkanolamine salts.

The surfactant serving as the component (B) is added in an amount of 5 to 95 wt.%, preferably 10 to 50 wt.%, more preferably 10 to 35 wt.% based on the washing-away cosmetic composition of the present invention.

To the washing-away cosmetic composition of the present invention, it is possible to add optionally an oil such as higher alcohol, lanolin, squalane, hydrocarbon or silicone; a cationized polymer such as cationized cellulose, cationized guar gum or "Mercoat 550" (product of Merck & Co., Inc); a water-soluble macromolecule such as methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxyvinyl polymer or polysaccharide (xanthan gum, etc.); a viscosity regulator or solubilizing assistant such as polyoxyalkylene sorbitan ester, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, ethanol, glycerin or sorbitol; a chelating agent such as ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA) or phosphate salt; an antiseptic such as methyl paraben or butyl paraben; a nutrient such as vitamin or precursor thereof; an animal or vegetable extract such as lecithin or gelatin, or derivative thereof; a fine-particulate polymer such as

nylon or polyethylene; an anti-inflammatory agent such as dipotassium glycyrrhizinate or allantoin; a bactericide or anti-dandruff agent such as benzalkonium chloride, benzalkonium cetylphosphate ("SANISOL P", trade name, product of Kao Corporation), triclosan, trichlorocarban, octopirox or zinc pyrithione; an antioxidant such as dibutylhydroxytoluene; an ultraviolet absorber; a pH regulator; a colorant; a perfume; and/or the like.

Upon preparation of the washing-away cosmetic composition of the present invention, an amphipatic lipid may be used as is or in the form of a dispersion, and preferably used in the form of a dispersion. When the amphipatic lipid is used as is, it is preferred to dissolve the amphipatic lipid together with the other components of the cosmetic composition by heating or to disperse them uniformly, and then cool the whole mixed system to crystallize the amphipatic lipid.

The washing-away type cosmetic composition of the present invention can be converted into any dosage form such as solid, paste or liquid.

Examples

Example 1

After 15 parts by weight of an amphipatic lipid [being represented by the formula (1) wherein $R^1 = C_{15}H_{31}$, $R^2 = C_{16}H_{33}$, $R^3 = H$ and $R^4 = H$ and having a melting point of 74 to

76°C], 25 parts by weight of "MYDOL 10" [trade name, product of Kao Corporation; effective ingredient: 40 wt.%; decyl polyglycoside (condensation degree: 1 to 1.35)] and 60 parts by weight of water were heated to 80 to 85°C, they 5 were cooled while stirring, whereby the amphipatic lipid was crystallized. Cooling was continued further to room temperature while stirring, whereby a dispersion of the amphipatic lipid was prepared.

The resulting dispersion had a pearl-lustrous 10 appearance and the amphipatic lipid particles in the dispersion were needle crystals having an average particle size of 15.1 µm.

Examples 2 to 7

In each of Examples 2 to 7, the dispersion of an 15 amphipatic lipid as shown in Table 1 having a pearl-lustrous appearance was prepared as a target product.

Table 1

		Examples						
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Amphi-patic lipid	Formula (1); R ¹ = C ₁₇ H ₃₅ R ² = C ₁₄ H ₂₉ R ³ = H, R ⁴ = H (melting point: 78 to 80°C)	5.0						
	Formula (1); R ¹ = C ₁₅ H ₃₁ R ² = C ₁₆ H ₃₃ R ³ = H, R ⁴ = H (melting point: 74 to 76°C)	15.0	20.0		18.0	15.0	20.0	20.0
	Formula (1); R ¹ = C ₁₃ H ₂₇ R ² = C ₁₈ H ₃₇ R ³ = H, R ⁴ = H (melting point: 68 to 70°C)			28.0				
	Formula (1); R ¹ = C ₉ H ₁₉ R ² = C ₁₆ H ₃₃ R ³ = H, R ⁴ = H (melting point: 53 to 57°C)		3.0			3.0		
	Ceramide II ^{*1} (melting point: 85 to 100°C)				2.0			
	Ceramide HO3 ^{*1} (melting point: 97 to 100°C)					3.0		
(b) Surfac-tant	MYDOL 10	37.5						37.5
	MYDOL 12 ^{*2}			50.0				
	EMULGEN 106 ^{*3}		15.0			13.0		
	RHEODOL TW-0120 ^{*4}				12.0			
	KAO AKYPO RLM-45 ^{*5}						8.0	
	KAO AKYPO RLM-100 ^{*6}						15.0	
	AMPHITOL 55AB ^{*7}							10.0
	Water	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance
	Appearance	pearl	pearl	pearl	pearl	pearl	pearl	pearl
	Average particle size (μm)	12.0	5.1	23.6	19.2	10.5	15.0	8.4

*1: SEDERMA

*2: Kao, lauryl polyglycoside, condensation degree: 1 to 5 1.35, effective ingredient: 40%

*3: Kao, polyoxyethylene (5) lauryl ether

*4: Kao, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate

*5: Kao, polyoxyethylene (4.5) lauryl ether acetic acid, effective ingredient: 92%

10 *6: Kao, polyoxyethylene (10) lauryl ether acetic acid, effective ingredient: 89%

*7: Kao, coconut oil fatty acid amidopropyl betaine, effective ingredient: 30%

Example 9: Systemic cleansing agent 1

A pearl-lustrous systemic cleansing agent 1 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. The amphipatic lipid was however added later at 5 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion (Example 1) which had been crystallized in advance.

(parts by weight)

	Laurylphosphoric acid	13.0
10	Triethanolamine (89%)	9.4
	Lauroyl diethanolamide	1.0
	Lauroyl amidopropyl betaine	1.5
	Lauryl dimethylamine oxide	1.5
	Amphipatic lipid (Example 1)	7.0* ¹
	<u>Water</u>	<u>Balance</u>
15	Total	100.0

*1: Amount added as the pearl-lustrous dispersion of Example 1 (which will be applied equally hereinafter)

Example 10: Systemic cleansing agent 2

A pearl-lustrous systemic cleansing agent 2 having the 20 below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. The amphipatic lipid was however added later at 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion (Example 2) which had been crystallized in advance.

(parts by weight)

Polyoxyethylene coco-ether sulfate sodium salt (EO=3)	16.0
Lauroyl diethanolamide	1.0
5 Coconut oil fatty acid amide propyl betaine	3.0
Sodium coco-amphoacetate	1.5
Amphipatic lipid (Example 2)	7.5

Water Balance

10 Total 100.0

Test 1: Amount of surfactant adsorbed

Male and female subjects, each three, were asked to use the systemic cleansing agent 1 of Example 9 for 1 week and from their brachial part, the stratum corneum was 15 collected by the tape stripping method. The tape used for collection was cut into pieces, followed by extraction with methanol. The amount of lauryl phosphoric acid, which was a main surfactant of the systemic cleansing agent, adsorbed to the skin was determined by subjecting the extract to 20 liquid chromatography.

For comparison, a similar test was conducted on a comparative systemic cleansing agent having a similar composition to the systemic cleansing agent 1 of Example 9 except that the amphipatic lipid was omitted and the 25 residue was balanced with water.

Results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

		Amount of lauryl phosphoric acid in the stratum corneum ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ -skin)	
		Systemic cleansing agent 1	Comparative systemic cleansing agent 1
Subjects	A	3.2	8.8
	B	4.5	11.3
	C	3.9	11.0
	D	2.6	7.8
	E	2.7	7.2
	F	4.8	10.4
	Average	3.6	9.4

From the above results, it has been found that compared with the comparative product, the invention

5 product can significantly reduce the adsorption amount of the surfactant to the skin.

Test 2: Test on effects for alleviating itch or dry skin

Men and women troubled with itch or dry skin in winter season when the air was dry were sampled as subjects. With five men and five women as one group, itch and dry skin after application of the systemic cleansing agent of Example 9 or 10 for 1 month were ranked in accordance with the below-described standards. The ranking was conducted by self-declaration system.

15 For comparison, a similar test was conducted on comparative systemic cleansing agents 1 and 2 which had similar compositions to the systemic cleansing agents of Examples 9 and 10, respectively except that the amphipatic lipid was omitted and the residue was balanced with water.

(Ranking standards)

The symptom disappeared completely (improved): 0

The symptom almost disappeared (almost improved): 1

The symptom disappeared a little (slightly improved): 2

5 The symptom showed no change: 3

The symptom became severer (exacerbated): 4

(Results)

The results are shown in Table 3 as an average point
of 10 subjects.

10 Table 3

	Systemic cleansing agents of the present invention		Comparative systemic cleansing agents	
	1	2	1	2
Itch	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.8
Dry skin	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.1

As is apparent from the above-described results, itch
and dry skin were significantly alleviated by the cleansing
agents according to the present invention compared with the
comparative ones.

15 Test 3: Test on foamability

As samples, 5 wt.% solutions, each 100 mL, of the
systemic cleansing agent 1 and comparative cleansing agent
1 were used, respectively. After each of the samples was
diluted with hard water having hardness of 4 degrees and
20 0.5 wt.% of lanolin was added to the diluted solution, an
amount of foams (mL) was measured at 40°C by the reversal

agitation method (Oil Chemistry, 22(4), 211(1973)).

Measurements were conducted in 10 seconds after stirring for 30 seconds and in 30 seconds after stirring for 5 minutes. The results are shown in Table 4.

5 Table 4

		Systemic cleansing agent 1	Comparative systemic cleansing agent 1
Foam-ability	10 sec after stirring for 30 sec	215	205
	30 sec after stirring for 5 min	385	380

As is apparent from the above results, the addition of the amphipatic lipid dispersion according to the present invention did not deteriorate the foamability of the 10 cleansing agent.

Example 11: Face wash 1

A pearl-lustrous face wash 1 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. Upon preparation, however, the amphipatic lipid 15 was added later at 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion crystallized in advance (Example 3).

	(parts by weight)
Stearic acid	20.0
Myristic acid	12.0
Lauric acid	4.0
Potassium hydroxide	6.5
Lauroyl amidopropyl betaine	3.0
Glycerin	4.0
Polyethylene glycol 6000	5.0

Propylene glycol	10.0
Amphipatic lipid (Example 3)	2.2
Water	Balance
Total	100.0

Example 12: Hand and finger cleansing agent 1

A pearl-lustrous hand and finger cleansing agent 1 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. Upon preparation, however, the amphipatic lipid was added later at 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion (Example 1) crystallized in advance.

(parts by weight)	
MYDOL 10	30.0
Glycerin	3.0
RHEODOL TW-IS399C* ¹	0.5
Benzalkonium chloride	0.8
EDTA·2Na	0.3
Amphipatic lipid (Example 1)	10.0
Water	Balance
Total	100

*1: polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester (Kao Corp)

Example 13: Systemic cleansing agent 3

A pearl-lustrous systemic cleansing agent 3 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. Upon preparation, however, the amphipatic lipid

was added later at 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion (Example 4) crystallized in advance.

	(parts by weight)
Sodium polyoxyethylene (4.5) lauryl ether acetate	6.0
Sodium polyoxyethylene (10) lauryl ether acetate	5.0
MYDOL 10	10.0
Coconut oil fatty acid amidopropyl betaine	3.0
Polyoxyethylene (2) lauroyl monoethanolamide	1.0
Cationized cellulose	0.1
Glycerin	3.0
Amphipatic lipid (Example 4)	7.0
Water	Balance
Total	100.0

Example 14: Systemic cleansing agent 4 (deodorant type)

5 A deodorant-type pearl-lustrous systemic cleansing agent 4 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. Upon preparation, however, the amphipatic lipid was added later at 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion crystallized in advance (Example 10 1).

	(parts by weight)
Sodium polyoxyethylene (4.5) lauryl ether acetate	5.0
Sodium polyoxyethylene (10) lauryl ether acetate	6.0

MYDOL 10	5.0
Lauroyl amidopropyl betaine	2.0
Lauroyl diethanolamide	2.0
Sorbitol	1.0
Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate	0.1
Triclosan	0.2
Amphipatic lipid (Example 1)	5.0
Water	Balance
Total	100.0

Example 15: Systemic cleansing agent 5

A pearl-lustrous systemic cleansing agent 5 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional manner. Upon preparation, however, the amphipatic lipid was added later at 40°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion crystallized in advance (Example 8).

	(parts by weight)
Lauroyl-β-alanine	15.0
Triethanolamine (89%)	13.0
Lauroyl amidopropyl betaine	1.5
Lauroyl diethanolamide	1.5
1,3-Butanediol	2.0
Amphipatic lipid (Example 8)	5.0
Water	Balance
Total	100

Example 16: Systemic cleansing agent 6

A pearl-lustrous systemic cleansing agent 6 having the below-described composition was prepared in a conventional

manner. Upon preparation, however, the amphipatic lipid was added later at 35°C in the form of a pearl-lustrous dispersion (Example 2) crystallized in advance after confirmation of the crystallization of ethylene glycol distearate.

5

	(parts by weight)
Potassium N-coconut oil fatty acid acyl-L-glutamate	12.0
Coconut oil fatty acid monoethanolamide	2.0
Lauroyl amidopropylbetaine	1.5
Glycerin	3.0
Ethylene glycol distearate	1.0
Amphipatic lipid (Example 2)	4.0
Water	Balance
Total	100.0

The washing-away type cosmetic compositions obtained in Examples 9 to 16 were found to have a pearl-lustrous appearance, be free from irritation upon cleansing, have excellent touch feeling upon rinsing or drying and be mild to the skin even after daily or frequent use.

10

Japanese Patent Application No. 10-370658, filed on December 25, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

What is claimed is:

1. A dispersion comprising, in an aqueous medium, the following components (a) and (b):

(a) 5 to 40 wt.% of, as a dispersoid, an amphipatic lipid having, in the molecule thereof, at least one hydroxy and amide group, and

(b) 2 to 55 wt.% of a surfactant.

2. A dispersion according to claim 1, wherein the surfactant (b) is at least one selected from nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants and amphoteric surfactants.

3. A dispersion according to claim 2, wherein said nonionic surfactants are alkyl polyglycosides, polyoxyalkylene alkyl or alkenyl ethers, polyoxyalkylene sorbitan fatty acid esters and sorbitan fatty acid esters.

4. A dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a component (a)/component (b) weight ratio ranges from 90/10 to 25/75.

5. A dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the component (a) has an average particle size of 0.5 to 150 μm .

6. A dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the component (a) is a substance analogous to ceramide.

7. A process for preparing a dispersion as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, which comprises heating the component (a), the component (b) and water to a temperature not less than the melting point of the component (a),
5 thereby fusing them; and cooling to crystallize the component (a).

8. A washing-away type cosmetic composition, which comprises a dispersion as claimed in any one of claims 1 to
3.

10 9. A process for preparing a cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 8, which comprises mixing a dispersion as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 with the components of the cosmetic composition other than the dispersion at not more than 50° C.

15 10. A washing-away type cosmetic composition comprising the following components (A) and (B):

(A) 0.01 to 10 wt.% of an amphipatic lipid having an average particle size of 0.5 to 150 μm and having, in the molecule thereof, at least one hydroxy and amide group, and

20 (B) 5 to 95 wt.% of a surfactant.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Described in the present invention are a dispersion which comprises, as a dispersoid, (a) 5 to 40 wt.% of an amphipatic lipid containing, in the molecule thereof, at least one hydroxy and amide group, and (b) 2 to 55 wt.% of a surfactant in an aqueous medium; a washing-away type cosmetic composition comprising the dispersion; and a washing-away type cosmetic composition comprising (A) 0.01 to 10 wt.% of an amphipatic lipid which contains, in the molecule thereof, at least one hydroxy and amide group and having a melting point not less than 30°C and (B) 5 to 95 wt.% of a surfactant. The dispersion according to the present invention is useful as a component of a washing-away type cosmetic composition having both an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance and low skin irritation. The washing-away type cosmetic composition according to the present invention has an emulsion-like or pearl-lustrous appearance and is mild to the skin owing to reduced adsorption, to the skin, of the surfactant contained in the composition.

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

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特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者（下記の名称が複数の場合）であると信じています。

「両親媒性脂質分散液」

上記発明の明細書は、

本書に添付されています。

____月____日に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条

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（該当する場合）_____に訂正されました。

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私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled.

AMPHIPATIC LIPID DISPERSION

the specification of which

is attached hereto.

was filed on _____

as United States Application Number or

PCT International Application Number

_____ and was amended on

_____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条 (a) - (d) 項又は365条 (b) 項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも一ヵ国を指定している特許協力条約365 (a) 項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

10-370658	Japan
(Number) (番号)	(Country) (国名)
(Number) (番号)	(Country) (国名)

私は、第35編米国法典119条 (e) 項に基づいて下記の米国特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

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私は、私自信の知識に基づいて本宣言書中で私が行なう表明が真実であり、かつ私の入手した情報と私の信じるところに基づく表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になされた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰されること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の声明を行なえば、出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを認識し、よつてここに上記のことく宣誓を致します。

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Priority Claimed 優先権主張	
25/December/1998 (Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願年月日)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes はい <input type="checkbox"/> No いいえ
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes はい <input type="checkbox"/> No いいえ
(Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願年月日)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes はい <input type="checkbox"/> No いいえ

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)
I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.	

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(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned) (現況 : 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Japanese Language Declaration
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委任状：私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。
(弁護士、または代理人の指名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

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